been marked out as the chosen domain of slavery. The conquest which was nitimately sought was legislative rather than military. Cuba was coveted and Texas anexed not for the sake of Cuba or of Texas but of the votes which they would confer in Congress, and, to whatever point of the compass the arms of the republic were turned, the victory she sought was really over the North. The tactics of the South were crowned with success, the nation suffered itself to be caught by the lure of foreign conquest, and the South night have succeeded in all its designs had not the rashness generated by impurity together with the meanness of its most prominent political antagonists, excited it to a pitch of presumptuous folly which has roused the free States to a sense of their danger, dissipated the visions of conquest and clory, and excited a sentiment the stength and depth of which will never be truly known until it has found full utterance in the Presidential election.

The Sound Dues Settlement-How is the In-deposity to be Paid !

[Correspondence of the London News.]

(COPER GEN., Oct. 16, 1856.

Now that England has accepted the proposals of Det mark for the antilization of the Sound dues, the ovestion as the principle involved may be considered as having received a favorable and practical sention. But there are yet many difficulties to be over the different ted to pass the different without let or hindrance. In the first place the are still many States which have not yet given their adhesion to the arrangement. Prussia is not diver she will throw no difficulties in the way yet she has not hitherto made any official commandation on the subject to the Danish government. In the next place, England, in accepting the limital proposals, has only done so neir adhesion to the arrangeof these; and though there is
deve she will throw no diffiye she has not hitherto made
amazion on the subject to
the lin the next place, England,
and proposals, has only done so
that is, subject to the ratition and as the ensuing session
conceance before the month of
the place. Thirdly, nothing has
to the feature intentions of the
the expiration of the temporary
with Denmark.

e a very important part of the in accepting the will probably not January or February

r the expiration of the temporary cuty with Denmark.

e a very important part of the be etitled, and has long formed innertial deliberations and out without having yet found a satisfactor to the mode of payment of mand the question that presents for ign States shall pay over the man of take on their shoulders a Paulish national debt, the Sound me traged as a security for foreign which three per cent. loan, negonable three per cent. loan, negonable three per cent. loan and the result of the per cent. So by the house of Messrs. Co. in London, for seven milering (£5,500,000, at 75 per cent. So per cent.) £192,500 have been according to stipulation, and the off by the year 1885; and of the angoliated in 1821 by the houses a Gordschmidt, for three millions that been repaid except about a mortisation of which will be year 1862. loans. Of the Er ive per cent lo

that the still outstanding then, that the still outstanding be above loans is about thirty-two t dollars, which would be fully covered to be paid by England as her share motiv for the loss of the Sound far a legal transfer of the relocuted to the second far a legal transfer of the relocuted to the second far a legal transfer of the second far a legal transfer of the second far and the second far and the second far the s

lations of the contract. In whatever way the payment be made, there is, however, no reason to expect that the Sound ones office at Elisinore will be closed, and the guard ship withdrawn from her station in the Sound, before the middle of next year.

Should the payment be made in a round sum or by short instalments, it is not unlikely that the money will be employed in the construction of the leng contemplated Jutiand Railway, although voices are heard in favor of its being a piled to building the detached forts, and otherwise improving the fortifications of this city, a measure which has also been decided on for some time past, and which may now be executed with the proceeds of the indemnity for the Sound does, and an actual surplus of two millions of rix dollars over the estimates of the budget.

The present position of the Bank of France.

(Fr. m the bonder News, Oct. 21, 1856.)

The present position of monetary affairs bears in many respects a tematkable resemblance to that witnessed at the corresponding date of last year. On the 18th of October, 1855, the directors of the witnessed at the corresponding date of last year. On the 18th of October, 1855, the directors of the Bank of England unsed the rates of discount to six per cent for short, and seven per cent for long paper. On the same day the Bank of France also raised the rate of discount to six per cent, and restricted its loans on rentes and railway securities to thirty per cent, of their value. In these facts we have so close a similarity to the present state of affairs, that a comparison of the balance-sheets issued respectively by the two banks at these dates is of gereral interest.

The comparison of the return of the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th of October, 1855, is somewhat affected by the circumstance that the latter included the first day of the dividend payments, these disbursements having commenced to the public on the Saturday: whereas the return for the 11th inst, shows no such payments the dividends due in the current month of October not being payable until Tuesday, the 14 h. With this explanation we append the result of a contrast of loar leading items of the Bank account, viz:—

Compared with

Cot 11, 1856.

Cot 13, 1856.

The bullion is upwards of a million and a half less than last year; the stock of unemployed notes is one million less; and the advances of the bank to commerce and the stock exchange show an increase of one million and three quarters. It is clear from this examination that the pressure upon the bank's resources is considerably more severe, and that its available means are much smaller than at the corresponding period of 1855, when the directors were compelled to take steps almost identical with those adopted now. It is singular that war at the one period, and over speculation on the continent at the other—causes so apparently dissimilar—should be attended with almost the same effect upon the money market. Bearing in mind that in the return for 1855 the one day's dividend payments occasioned a considerable diminution in the coin and reserve of notes and that the effect of the divi end payments of October 1856, will not be exhibited until the next return is issued, the position of the bank is shown to be still more straightened. This comparison quite justifies the bank directors in the course which they have pursued, and even warrants the belief that, unless the monetary drain be shortly reduced within more moderate limits, a fresh augmentation of the rates of dissount is probable. It may be pointed out, however, that the comparative addition of £822.865 to the stock of government securities, held by the bank suggests a means by which the directors may, to a certain extent, strengthen their position. By either borrowing money upon, or actually selling, this surplus of government securities, the bank can withdraw notes from the market, and, pro tanto, increase its reserve of

the argent necessity under which they lie of holding their resources more immediately under command. Prior to the adoption of this extreme measure, the bank could not be sure of its position, for it might withdraw gotes from the market by selling stock, and the very next hour capitalists might apply for loans on consols, &c., and so bring these notes back from the bank into circulation.

A comparison of the balance sheet of the Bank of England with their for the corresponding period of last year balag thus strongly indicative of a very stringent money market, and of the necessity of great caution, let us now institute a similar comparison with respect to the Bank of France. Contrasting the return for the manth ending the 9th Inst. with that for the mouth ending the 11th of October, 1855, we arrive at the variations shown below,

Compared with Oz. 11, 1855 | Cote |

Advances on tailway socurties. 2210,300 Decrease 1,075,300

Excepting only the diminution in the circulation, the alteration is nearly every item of the account is unsatisfactory. The coars to the Bourse upon railway securities, it is true, have been brought within much safer limits, being nearly two millions less than last year; but, on the other hand, the advances on French government securities exhibit an increase of a million and a quarter. It is evident that for a considerable time past the administration of the Bank of France, acting probably upon a bint from the government, have accorded a much greater degree of assistance to the funds than to railway fecurities. Railway speculation having become so wild as to threaten great financial embarrossments, the bank directors might well think it time to limit advances in this direction. Far better would it have been for the country had they drawn the reins yet tighter. But the heavy amount of the advances upon the rentes warrants a belief that the government cannot be induced to break through its old victous habit of regarding, and endeavoring to persuade everybody else to regard, the market value of the Frence funds as a criterion of the degree of financial credit attorbing to the existing regame. Evidence of this is amorticed even by the most recont declaions

of the Bank authorities, who, whilst refusing to iend more than 20 per cent of their value on rallway securities, continue to advance as much as 40 per cent on the rentes. Their wish to aid the remaining payments on the last lona assists to explain this policy, which, considering the existing dangerous tension of the French credit system, and the absolute necessity of rigid restriction in every quartes, we cannot help viewing as a mistake. But, after all, the most disquieting feature presented by the Baok of France accounts is the serious decline in the bullion. This item is now £2,635,100 less than in October, 1855, when the bank was obliged to adopt measures of restriction anologous to those just enforced.

The best friends to France and to the financial and political repose of Europe are they who persyen in pressing upon public attention the imperative financial in pressing upon public attention the imperative financial in the present ordeal. One of the most important features of the crisis consists in the fact that a stop cannot be put suddenly to the rapidly revolving wheel of speculation. The vast works to which the French government and capitalists have committed themselves cannot be altogether suspended now that the immediate evils resulting from their multiplication have become apparen. The announcement, recently made in Paris, of calls to the amount of some £1600 660 sterling upon the shares of the french austrian Railway Company, illustrates the maner in which the foreign engagements of the country will continue for a considerable period to the molitiarious railway and other works lately entered upon must of necessity be continued, for otherwise they will remain utverly unproductive. At a time when the Bourse is subject to prolonged depression of the severest character, many of the French railway companies are stated to be running short of funds necessary for the completion of extension lines. It is even reported that unless the money market are thus heavy and other works lately entered by the result

Vendome.

The African Slave Trade of New-York—Vessels for Cuba.

[From the Lorden Heraid, Oct. 24.]

According to our well-informed contemporary the slave trade of Cuba is now flourishing in full vigor, no less than 15 vessels having salied from New York for the coast of Africa, within the last twelve mouths, for the well known purpose of transporting slaves to Cuba, in addition to other vessels that have been disparched from New Orleans and other ports of the Union for a like intelligible destination.

When the Slave Sugar bill of 1846 was being urged through Parliament, we think we have some recollection of Lord Clarendon "imploring" the Lords to pass the bill for the sake of the beneficial effect which it was to bave on the slave trade. The act was passed, and without now arguing the question, most people who take an interest in the question can be at no loss to form their own opinion of the effects of the act from the tacts which are before them.

"Freedom of trade" and "political economy," it

the effects of the act from the tacts which are before them.

"Freedom of trade" and "political economy," it was argued by other great authorities, required an enactment of such a law.

For ourselves we have high respect for some of the rules of political economy, as these have been expounded to us by the ingenious philosephy of Adam Smith, Ricardo and Mill; but we have yet to learn that any one of these authorities ever uttered a word to justify the principle or the objects of such a measure as the Slave Sugar bill of 1846. But even had the case been otherwise we should still venture to doubt whether to set aside the laws of eternal justice when they come in conflict with the dogmas of economy be a wise or safe proceeding, or one calculated in the end to enrich any more than excit a nation.

dogmas of economy be a wise or safe proceeding, or one calculated in the end to enrich any more than exert a nation.

Statistics, we know, are not wanting to prove to you by figures and tables how much England has been a gainer, in a pecuniary point of view, by the process in question. We must say that we have no faith in the problem, and doubt the tables, and are slow to believe that a nation any more than an individual can be very surely enriched, in bold defance of the laws of justice, and by the determined confounding of right and wrong.

But for the present, we ask, are there no treaties with Spain, or with the United States, by which the crime of tearing men by force from country and kindred, robbing them of the freedom which their Creator bas given them, and turning them in this niceteenth century into beasts of burden for the sake of growing sugar and conton "cheap," can be dealt with as it merits? What has become of the "right of search," of which we were accustomed to hear so much? What of a vote of the House of Commons which declared slave trade to be piracy? Has England lost her navy, or her tars the power to enforce a naval blockade? If that stern instrument of sight were powerful in Brazil is there any reason to doubt its potency for the like results on the soasts of Cuba? reason to donot its potency for the like results the coasts of Cuba?

ment of sight were powerful in Brazil is there any reason to doubt its potency for the like results on the coasts of Cuba?

One of the Repentants of Icaria. The Memorati de la Loire publishes the following letter from a Frenchman, named Prudent, a native of Gisors, who allowed himself to be led away by the deceifful theories of communism, and went to Icaria with M. Cabet. This letter, which is dated from Nanvoo, 20th Sept., will tend to prevent fresh dupes to that doctrine:—

After eight years of a most wretched life, the victims at this colony at length revolted, and notes per Cabet has no longer with him any but followers who will remain faithful to him as long as any money remains in his hands. The Icarians are divided into two camps—majority and minority, reds and whites. The reds (the majority to appartise do no seek to come to an understanding, but to rain each other. The minority have organized themselves into a band of robbers, and wish the majority to support them by their labor. When they are told to work like others, they exclaim and declare that they are oppressed. M. Cabet, not content with the differn bundred victims whom he has induced to expatriate themselves, continues by his circulars and his partisans as remain in France, and acids on them to flock to Icaria. It is with the donations which he receives that he supports his party. Hitherto, all has been noting without return and it will be impossible for him ever to give a satisfactory account of the fabelous sum he has awollowed up (700,000f.) and the whole of which he owes to the unfortunate persons who followed him. All this has been got rid of, without reckoning our furniture, cur clothes, and our jewelry, all of which we were weak enough to give up to him before our deepliture. A last word—a last touch of the pence of the minority. This crop is a piedge for our creditors. We owe 100,000. Such is the balance sheet of the society. In addition, at times we fund ourselves threatened with an erupt or from the Indiane, and we are compelled to be

duced by his lying promises to come to Nauvoo and increase number of his dapes and victims.

The Stenmers from Genoa to South America and New York.

[Turin (Oct. 14) Cerresp mence of the Loudon Times.]

On Sanday lest (the 12th) the Transatlantic Company of Genoa gave a jeste on board one of its largest steamers, the Genova, to inaugurate its commencing the undertaking for which the company was formed. Hitherto the vessels of this company have been all employed in the French transport service; but the Genova is only just completed, and arrived from Et gland only a week before. The Genova is an iron serew a camer, of 1,900 tons burden, with an engine of 300 horse power. Her average steaming on her outward passage was between 10 and 11 knots an hour. Her steam power is made applicable to several other purposes besides working the screw—as a condensing engine, working the pumps, and hoisting cargo or spars, &c., and her cabin accommodation is comfortable and well ventilated, without being overcharged with inappropriate decoration.

The Transatiantic Company will begin its regular work on the 20th of this month, when the Genova will sail for Hio Janeiro, touching at the internediate ports of Marseilles, Malaca, Cadiz, Tenerifie, Pernambnoo, and Babia, taking passengers for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, who will be forwarded by steamers belonging to the company from Rio Janeiro. On the 20th of every month one of the vessels of this company will leave Ganaa for North or South America, the uttimate destination on alternate montas being Rio Janeiro or New York, with the intermediate ports as far as Cadiz common to both. The government in favor of the carriage of mais, out otherwise the company is thought a private speculation, and, it must be confessed, a very bold one, considering that France, with all the aid of a desponent party with another company of the same place which now has steamers running along the Italian coast should be carried into effect, and one large company

be formed which will be able to compete with the Austrian Lloyds and the new Russian company in the Levant and the Black Sea, the port of Genoa will become the point of communication for Southern Germany and Switzerland with all those parts, and Genoa the Superb may again become Queen of the Mediterranean in spite of her parvens rival—Margallian

Marseilles.

The National Bank of Vienna.

The hopes entertained by the commerce of Vienna of seeing the National Bank resume cash payments in November next (writes a correspondent of the London Chronicle in that city on the 18th of October) have again vanished. without its being at all possible to foresee the period when that great financial establishment will be able to realize such a measure. The premium charged on specie to day is 9 per cent, and it is thought that it will soon be raised to 10 per cent. During the last week silver bullion to the amount of three milions of florins was received from Hamburg and Frank fort; but the price has not given way at all, and specie is still scarce. The paper issued of late years by the National Bank, and now in circulation, is infinitely out of proportion with the metallic resources at its disposal. No hope can therefore be entertained of any improvement in the course of the foreign exchanges. The last balance sheet of the bank states the successive issue of three hundred and eighty-seven millions of florins in notes, against eighty-one millions of gold and silver, deposited in the cehars of the bank as guarantee for these three hundred and eighty seven millions of notes. The conclusion to be drawn from this enormous difference between the paper issued by the bank and the cash at its disposal is that the establishment is far from being able to resume its cash payments.

MARSHILLS, Friday, Oct. 24, 1856. We have intelligence from Constantinopie to the 18th instant. The Greek government had refused any in-demnity to the English subject. Mr. Noel, who was robbed in 1854

The English commander at the Piracus has bired build-

ings for the use of the army of occupation. SPAIN.

The government order to deliver passports to Spanish

refugees in foreign countries was to include all Carlists who will recognise the existing government.

The government papers pretend that the Cortes will shortly be assembled, and that excellent measures will

be submitted to them. Of the £107,500 in specie, ex the Canada from New York, £51,4.0 was on French account. The residue, consisting of American eagles, was to-day purchased for the continent. The whole of the £00,000, or the Washington

from New York, has also been taken for the same destination. No more gold is known to have been taken from the Bank, [The London Times City Article.] FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1856.
The recovery in the English funds continues to be well maintained, and to-day there have been some invest-

ness is now attributed to the wholesome measures of the Pank of France in discouraging all applications for leans,

subjected, during the present week, to any continual drain, and that, notwithstanding the active demand for discount, they are daily recovering the great absorption of their reserve, caused last week by the payment of the dividend, imparts considerable confidence, which is dividend, imparts considerable confidence, which is strengthened by the assumption that £500,000, by the dames Baines, now about eighty days oot, will arrive in time to prevent any renewal of direct withdrawals. The final quotations of the French 5 per conts on the Paris Bourse this evening were 15t. 25c. for money, 6st. 20c. for account—being a decline of "per cent.

The Hamburg advices state that the supply of money has slightly increased, the rate of discount having recorded to 13¢ per cent.

The letters from St. Petersburg state that the rate of exchange remains at 385gf., which does not encourage shipments of gold from this side.

A Nam "POTTER'S FIXED" FOR THE POOR.—An effort is now being made to procure a plot of ground near East Chester, about eighteen miles from the city, which is to be set apart as a place of burial for the respectable poor. There are tens of thousands of people in this city who cannot afford the luxury of a lot in Greenwood or the Catholic Cemetery when they die, and are now hudeled along with the criminal and the pauper in the loathoure city or metery. In the proposed ground only the respectable poor will be burled, and ample accommedations will be afforded to give them a decent interment, this worthy work should receive the aid of all benevolent citizens.

THE WEATHER. - The city was visited by a drenching rain atorm yesterday evening, which was very violent rain storm yesterday evening, which was very violent while it issted, but which benefitted the public thoroughters materially and left the city looking unwontedly clean. The weather has been unsettled and changable lately, but from this time out we may look for chillier blasts and a coder temperature. We have been cheated this year out of our Indian summer, that most beautiful of American seasons, but the prospect is, that the winter will be mild, which will allord some compensation. FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- The total receipts of

the Fair at the Crystal Palace and the cattle show were

Ance of \$5,000 to be used by the American Institute. Mintaker Matthes—The following named companies passed the Hexant office during the past week.—
The Widding Goard made their second annual excursion to Clifton Fark, Staten Island, numbering \$7 muskets, under the command of Captain John McCallerty, and shot for \$8 valuable prives.
Valley Forge Guard turned out \$3 muskets, and shot for 47 prizes, at Port Richmond. They were commanded by Captain W. Waters.
Safiold Guard turned out on their sixth annual target excursion, numbering 45 muskets, and shot for \$8 valuation, numbering 45 muskets, and shot for \$8 valuation, numbering 45 muskets, and shot for \$8 valuations.

Solid Guard turned out on their sixth annual target excursion, numbering 43 musicets, and shot for 25 valuable prices, at Policek's, Hobolicen.

Mulvy Musiceteers, Captain P. C. Tarkin, with 50 musicets, shot for 30 prives, at East New York.

Quasus Guard west on their annual excursion on the 3d lest. They paraded 50 musicets and shot for 20 prices, J. W. Banta, captain.

Banks' Guard, commanded by Captain W. Davis, paraded 30 musicets and shot for 25 prices, at Bellevue Gardess.

MINIAMY FUNDAY.—The New York City Guard, numbering 50 musicets, commanded by Captain La Bau, escorted the remains of their late comrade, J. W. Hinchelliffe to Cypress Hill Cemetery on Friday last.

A Good Time Coming in Utah. We have just received the following proclamation issued by the Saints of Great Sait Lake to the faithful, it promises them a good time coming, "when seven we men shall lay hold of one man," if Buchanan is elected t

men shall lay hold of one man," if Buchanan is elected.

The Express AND RULLATER-DAY SAINTS.

The Express AND RULLASS OF THE CHERCH OF JISCS CHERCY OF LAYTER DAY SAINTS TO THE SAINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AND FAIRLEAS—
DEAR RESEMBLES, FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS OF THE LORD AND RECORDENCE OF HIS GRACE—We call upon you to stand firm to the principles of our religion in the coming contest for President of the country. Our duty is plain. There are two principal parties in the country—one is for us and the other against us.

The democratic convention in Cincinnati, which nominated James Euchanan for President, passed the following recountries:

Resolved. That Congress has no power under the considering ten interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the selected and proper unders of every thing appearanting to time own affairs not proper all sliced by the constitution.

several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertanting to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution.

This is a principle of the democratic party, which they have extended to Territories as well as States, and the doctrine of squatter sovereignty applies to us in Doseret as well as to the settlers in Kansas and Notraska.

The democratic party is the instrument, in God's hand, by which is the effected our recognitions as a covereign state, with the comestic testitutions of slavery and polygamy, as established by the patriarcus and prophots of lawer days, through God's chosen rulers and prophots, of lawer days, through God's chosen rulers and prophots. In the Republicas Convention assembled at Philadelphia, which nominated John C. Fren out for President, it are

Resolved. That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their appropriate, and that in the eventies of has power takes the thirth and imperative duty of Congress to prohibitin the Territories of the own of the territories of the Cultud States for their appropriate, and that in the eventies of the power of the Bertheres, as our sacres institutions and our holy religion.

Salude of the Interviews, at our sacres institutions and our holy religion.

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Salude of the Interviews, at our sacres institutions and our holy religion.

Given by other of the President and Rulers, at Great Salt Lake, on the foorteenth day of August, 1856.

Terrific Fire in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Terrific Fire in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

FIFTY-BINE BUILDINGS BURNT, INCLUDING TWO

BANES AND THE POST OFFICE.

(Correspondence of the Columbus Statesman |
BELLETONIAISE, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1856.

A fire broke out Sauracy might, about ball-past 10, which entirely destroyed fifty aine buildings, several of them the best in town. One onthe square, except five buildings, is a heap of smoking rules—birty-five business rooms in ashes.

Fuller & Rutter, Stough & Harbaugh, Rutan & Riddie, B. H. Gardner, D. W. Gardner, J. N. Allen, J. C. Scarn, B. T. Gook, Dr. Bolmes, Jon. Krikpetrick, W. L. Neisson, Kennedy & Griwcell, S. B. Taylor, Jan. B. Myers, F. O. Moore and Henry Miller are among the sufferers, and some sustain heavy losses. It is impossible yet to estimate the leas, but it is immense. The Exchange Sank, Merchaust Bank and Post Office are in rules. I succeeded it saving most of the leaters and records belonging to the Post Office. I now occupy one correct the Court House. Thirty four persons arrested for ricaling goods.

Great confession and excitement.

W. V. MARQUIS, P. M.

How can Mr. Buchanan Satisfy them?

(From the New Oriesan Delta—Condential Organ of Jederson Davis.)

THE RESPITE.

The conservative reaction in the North consequent upon the unflinching course of the Southern leaders, appears to leave no reasonable grounds for doubting the success of Mr. Buchanan in the present canvass. There is no harm, at all events, in assuming the probability of his election in advance, merely for the purpose of speculating as to its results in this section of the country.

From the commencement of the struggle the Delta supported him; not as the best candidate who might have been selected, but as "the least of three evils" which were presented to the nation, viz: 1st, a repetition of Fillmore's equivocal domestic creed and anti-American foreign policy; 2d, the success of a purely geographical party, representing, in the person of Mr. Fremont, the most bitter and unscrupulous antagonism to the South; and 3d, a perpetuation of the weak and pseudo-national councils of the Pierce administration, in the person of James Buchanan. We considered the last mentioned less obviously injurious to the prospects of the nation than the two former, and on this account, reluctantly but consistently advocated the election of the nomine of the Cincinnati Convention. He was not the man whom the South required; but he was naturally enough preferred to King Stork.

And unquestionably to the support of the independent press of the South Mr. Buchanan is indebted for the increased conservative vote in the Northern States which has signalized several of the recent elections, and will probably secure his victory in November. Many prominent and able men, like Governor Wise of Virginia, rallied to his aid and hois'ed his banner "nearest to the stars," because they believed that if he were not the most acceptable candidate that could be selected, at least his success would postpone the triumph of black republicanism for four years, and give the Southa desirable respite, during which she might consolidate her strength.

ble respite, during which she might consolidate her strength. It was the cause of enthusiasm with some; it was the excuse of enthusiasm with some; it was the excuse of enthusiasm with others; in either case it was freely used as an argument by all.

We confess this policy of "respite" was never very intelligible to us. We agreed with the opinions of Governor Wise in every other point, without being convinced that the respite claimed by him, and those who agreed with him, was either a necessity or a prospective benefit.

What is the practical value of this respite to which so much importance is attached? What are we to gain as a nationality in the interina? According to the silventh of the source of the sour over the respite. It is better than the regime of Fillmore—better than the tyranny of Fremont, at first sight; but if the South does not use it with the most vigorous spirit, it will be worse than either. She must work in the spirit of Carnot and "organize victory."

Theatrical and Musical Matters.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The La Grange Opera troupe will re-open the Academy of Music to morrow evening, the selection for the occasion being that great favorite, "Il Trovatore." Mme. La Grange, as a matter of course, is to render the part of Leonora, and will be finely supported by Miss A. Phillips and Signori Brignoli, Amodio, Gasparoni and other popular artists.

popular artists.

Niblo's Carden.—The Ravels will tomorrow night appear in their very amusing ballet pantomine styled "Nicodemus"—Francois playing his inimitable part of the hero. Young Hengler follows with his dashing tight rope feats, and then comes the beautiful and universally popular spectacle of "Blanche, or the Rival Fauries," which brings into action all the talent of the Ravel troupe.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY.—A new domestic drama, endorsed by the popular manager as having been

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY.—A new domestic drama, endorsed by the popular manager as having been written by an emittent American author, is to be produced to-morrow evening. It is entitled "Broadway and the Bowery, or the Young Mechanic and the Merchant's Daughter." Dancing follows by Miles Henrarde; after which we are to have Mr. Brougham's whimsicality of "Hamlet" and the farce of "Betsy Baker."

Buston's Theather continues the resort of a large portion of the talent, the worth, the beauty and the lashion of our city, and no wonder, for, in addition to its being one of the most commodious and elegant theatres in the world, the managor has surrounded himself by a brilliant array of sritistic talent, and is ever on the qui vice for novelty. Tomorrow he tenders "Presented at Court," and the "Two Queens." WALLACE'S THEATRE-The universal favorite

with New York play-goers is to commence another week of his highly prosperous engagement to morrow night, when he will enact, for the last time, his famous part of Julien St. Pierre in the elegant play of "The Wife." Mr. Lester will personnte Leonardo, being his last appearance but one for the present, and Mrs. Hoey the character of Mariana. "Lavator" is the afternier.

being his last appearance but one for the present, and Mrs. Hoey the character of Mariana. "Lavater" is the afterpiece.

Chambers Street Theatre.—Two lady artists (the Misses Logan) and a new drama will be introduced to morrow evening. The latter is called the "Mystic Bride," and is founded on Cobb's popular story of that name. Messes, Johnston and Eddy both appear in this piece, together with various other taxorites. The drama of "Theresa's Vow" and comedicta of "A Husband at Sight" afterwards bring out the Misses Celia and Olivia Logan in the principal female characters.

American Messeum.—In order to gratify the multitudes who rush to see Gen, Tom Thumbs delineation of Tom Tit whenever the drama of "Dred" is performed, the "little wonder" will remain at the Museum a short time longer. He is to be seen during the day as well as in the evening. The laughable affair styled "Bachelor's Torments" is to be performed to morrow aftennoon and "Dred" at night.

Broadway Varieties.—The exciting drama colled, the "Miser of Marcelles," the various characters in which the wonderful juveniles render with remarkable accuracy, is again amounced for another week. Parents who desire to place before their children a picture that cannot fail of inculcating a wholesome lesson in morabity should take them to see this play. "Turning the Tables" is the afterplece to morrow.

Thalero's Concert.—The great Thalberg will make his first how before an American addenge at Nitho's

place to morrow.

That she's Concent.—The great Thalliers will make his first bow before an American audience at Niblo's Salcon to morrow. He is to be assisted by Mme. Cora de Wilhorst and other eminent artists.

de Withorst and other emment artists.

GEO. CRRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREE. —All admirers of the richest kind of combrailty should go to 444 Broadway to-morrow night and listen to the excellent collection of songs, interspersed with numerous jedes, dec.; after which lay back and leisarcity enday George's Blustration of the "Happy Man." None can see him without laughing heartily.

PUCKLEY'S SERENAPERS—The new and spacious ball at 585 Broadway continues the focus of attrac-

tion to immense numbers of the lovers of masic who are fond of having work-stated in language that they can understand. The Buckleys have no superiors in their line. To-morrow night they tender various songs, &c., and the new buriesque of "Dismal of the Dread Swamp."

RECRUITS FOR GENERAL WALEKE.—Capt. B. I...
Jones, of Nicaragua, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th
uit. from Memphia, with a company of sixteen man, on
their way to join General Walker. Captain McMahon accompanies this band, on his return to the scene of his
to mer exploits.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Names. Laverso. Dus.
Kangaroo Liverpool. Oct 22.
Bakin Laverpool Oct 22.
Bakin Liverpool Nov 1.
Washington Southampton Nov 5. Asia... New York Nov 1
Pulton New York Nov 1
Edinburgh New York Nov 1
Adriatic New York Nov.

Ediburgh. New York. Nov. 15. Glasgow Adriatic. New York. Nov. 22. Liverpool FOR CALIFORNIA. ETG.

Texas. New York. Nov. 24. San Juan, Nic. STEAMERS TO AND FROM HAVANA.

ISANE.—From Charleston 19th and 4th, due at Havana 22d and 7th. From Havana 19th and 22th, due at New York 18th and 18th. From Havana 19th and 22th, due at New York 18th and 18th. From Havana 19th and 18th. Great 19th From New Orleans 22th, Havana 23th, Havana 18th due at New York 24.

ISLACK WARRION—From New York 27th, arrive at Havana 18th and New Orleans 12th, Havana 18th due at New York 18th.

Leave New York 24 10 AM and New Orleans 22th, Havana 18th due at New York 210 AM.

The Orleans 12th and Mobile 18th. From Mobile 22d, Havana 18th, due w New York 28th.

THE OVERLAND MAILS TO INDIA AND ORINA.

The following may be of value to those having correspondence in the Essate—

The mail leaves Southampton on the 4th and 20th of each mouth, and actives at Gibraitar about the 9th and 28th of same month. Arrives at Alexandria about the 18th of same and 5th or 6th of oilowing mouth.

Arrives at Alexandria about the 18th of same and 5th or 6th of oilowing mouth.

Arrives at Alexandria about the 25th or 25th of same and 16th or 6th of oilowing mouth.

Arrives at Alexandria about the 25th or 25th of same and 16th or 6th of oilowing mouth.

Arrives at Alexandria about the 25th or 25th of same and 16th or

Leaves Sucz about the 20th or 21st of same and 5th or 6th of oliowing month.

Arrives at Adea about the 25th or 20th of same and 10th er 12th of following month.

Leaves Adea about the 28th or 27th of same and day of arrives for 10th of 10th of 3th of 10th of 10

to speak our zenece, tornam, it cays from New Orieans for Lisbon.

Brig Frederico (Dan), Lamothe, St Doraingo City. 2) days, with mabogany, hides, Ac. to A CRossice A Co. Oct 21, lat 2), ion 66, spoak brig ——, of Salem, from Jacksonville for Guadoupe.

Brig Mary Menns (of Sedgwick). Hopkins, Turks Islands, 14 Sons. Passed through the passage Oct 18 in company with bark Leroy and brig Islolle.

Brig Mason B Davis Norris, Curacoa, Oct 25, with sail, goat skins, Ac, to Boosen Graves & Co. Nor 2, int 27 4), fon 11 48, speaks schr Harris, 15 days from Perio Cabello for New York.

Brig John Stevens of Bluebill. Peters, Trainfald, Cuba, Oct 17, with sugar and molasses, 10 G S Stophenson; vessed to master.

rig Robin (of Cherryfield), Wallace, Trinidad de Cuba, Oct with sugar, honey, &c. to Chastelain & Ponvert. Ist inst, 7, 12, 100 79 30, spoke schr Moonlight, from Jacksonville for Brig Alma (Br.), Brown, Nassan, NP. Oct 29, with sait and argas, to Bacon, Sargent & Co. The back Ann Elizabeth, r Rogged Island, sailed 2 days previous to load for Baltibrig Samson for Mystle, Murray, St Marks. Oct 28, with cot-on, Ac, to Brodie & Petras.

Brig Black Squall, Chane, Pembroke, Me, 12 days, with im-ser, to Smith & Boysino.

Brig Wm Crawford, Foster, Gardiner, Me, 10 days, with

Brig Smex Bount, Chare, Penbrowe, Me, 19 days, with number, to maist. A Boyanican Cardinec, Me, 10 days, with humber, to master.

Scie ferbgroas Herrogin (Olden galliot, Hageronaun, Angostura, Soday, with hides to Hennings, Maller & Gosting, Schr Arn Elizabeth of Hampdon), Show, Belize, Hond, Oct. IS, with higeronaun, Salow, Belize, Hond, Oct. Service, 10 (Helprist, Salod in company with schr Glenrog for New York.

Schr Albert, Cole, Jacksonville, 14 days.

Schr Katz Brigham, Norton, Savannah, 8 days, with cotton, de to Brigham & Calleria, Bogers, Savannah, 4 days, with cotton, to Schr Gold Fellow.

Schr Veelma, Wans, Ellsworth.

Schr Woolm, Haller, Boston.

Schr Gonad, Judon, Provincetown.

Schr Augusta, Ferry, New Bedford.

Schr Gread, Judon, Provincetown.

Schr Chean, Glance, Say Harbor.

Schr Dena, Poster, Glarbor.

Schr Dena, Poster, Glarbor.

Schr Dena, Forth, Schrifted, Cl.

Schr Jesting, Chane, New Haven.

Schr Dena, Marerea, Revolds, Provincione.

Schop Huode Ishnel, Hull, Provincione.

Schop Huode Ishnel, Hull, Provincione.

Schop Huode Schnel, Hull, Provincione.

Schner Poster, Officer, Orent, Lt., for Philadelphia.

Schner Poster, Officer, Dreine, Balumore.

Schner Poster, Officer,

Wine during the day, S, and fresh.

Wins during the day, S, and fresh.

Miscellaneous and Disasters.

The steamship Atlantic, Capt Eldridge, sailed pesterday at mon for Livarpool.

The steamship Southerner, Capt Murray, from Charleston, and Floriday, Capt Woodhult, from Savannah, arrived yestorday. The purser of each steamer has our bassius for papers.

Notice—On and after Wednesday, 12th Nov, the ships of the New York and Savannah Steamship Line will leave at 3 o'glock PM, instead of 5 o'clock PM, as heretofore.

Surr Masconson, at Boston from Calcutta, was off Cape Good Hope 10 days in heavy weather, will saids. Ac. On 15th it, lat 21 17, lon 25 18, aw a vessel of about 200 or 200 tons, bettean 19; had apparently been in that condition for a long time. On the 1st inst, lat 25 45, lon 67 11, was seen part of a ship's house, painted straw color, badiy store.

Bank Joston Haira, from Paladeiphis for New Orleans, at Key Wess, was discharged 271s 10t, and cargo stored all in prod order, with the exception of 18s tons cost. The coal was to be shipped on board the brig Gov Anderson, which vessel would probably be received to the 27th for New Orleans. The bark would be ready to be hore down on the 27th, and it would probably be received by the first of a new keel and a piece of new stern. It would probably take a week to make the receivery repairs, and two weeks, to take in the cargo, and then the would epost for New Orleans.

Blue Baio Outext, from Buston for Picton, before reported address at Little Brier, Antigonish, has been condemned and epid with part of the cago. Be ach Matida, subsero at same place, would probably be a total loss.

Pete Cersena, at Buston from Jacksonville, on the 5th feat lost of the deck load of lumber 20 miles &W of Cape Cod. Scan Annaces Curren, before reported above to Vineyard.

Some Armstor Curts, before reported above to the 5th fast.
Scan Armstor Curts, before reported above to theyer Code.
Scan Revision without damage and has arrived at Boston.
Scan Revisions, of New buryport, decre asked 5th alt, at
Mayor us Bay, and now lies high and dry under Montgomes
ry a Point,

Two Scares, one with shingles on dock, the other coal lades were ashore on Continuent Point at stunger 7th ting. Ship Augusta Heard, 406 toos, 12 years old, built in Newba-ryport, has been soil at \$12,560.

Whalemen. Ocean.

Al Zanzibar April 13. Elizabeth, Cook, Westport, 300 sp. The
E put into Zanzibar on account of sickness of the crew, three
of the number having died of the prevailing fever. While the
vessel was lying al Zanzibar, one of the crew, name not given,
was bitten by a shark, and his leg so badly lacerated as to render amputation above the knee necessary. Three days had
elapsed since performing the operation, at which lime the unfortunate man was doing as well as could be expected.

fortunate man was doing as well as could be expected.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Portland, Brazier, from London May 22 for Melbourae,
Aug 9 Int 28 44, Ion 1936 E.

Ship South Carolina, Smith, from Liverpool Aug 8 for Melbourse, Sept 5, lat 332 N, Ion 21 W.

Ship Searco, Crow ell, from Cardiff Sept 2 for San Francisco,
Sept 6 Int 50 N, Ion 12 W.

Ship Searco, Crow ell, from Cardiff Sept 2 for San Francisco,
Sept 6 Int 50 N, Ion 12 W.

Ship Kate Humer, Bush from Newport, E. Sept 5 for Ris
Janeiro, Sept 20, Int 13, Ion 15 w.

Ship Kate Humer, Bush from Philadelphia Aug 24 for Calcutta, Sept 28, Int 33, Ion 15.

Ship F B Cutting, from Aniwerp for NYork, Oct 10, Int 42, Ion 24.

lon 2i. Saip Geo Green from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Oct 17, eff Cork. Eark Racehorse, Searles, from Smyrna for Boston, Oct 7, lat 49, Jon 11. p Geo Green from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Oct 17, eff

Aux Cayrs, Oct 16—Going in, schr Jane Ingraham, Merrill, from Nyerk.

Beller, Hond. Oct 15—No Am vessel in port.

Curacoa, Oct 25—in port barks sarab, Stevens, for Nyerk via Savanilla neat day; Ricot Breaton, for Liverpool Nov 3; brigs Abram, Revens, for Nyerk Nov 4; schrs Euphemis. Allen, America, Rogers, for Nyerk Nov 4; schrs Euphemis. Allen, Ord On Nov 1; Sissonic Perry, for the coast, to load sait for Nyerk.

Ort Novil, in the river bound in, schr Lath Rich, Nickerson, from Yindad, Port Spain, to load sait for Nyerk.

Grinantara, Oct 15—in port ship John Henry, Merritt from Yalencta, for Norlanas, barks Savah Ara, Drinkwaiter (from Tairageon), for Cadit; Emily, Loffand from Torrevella, from Philadelphin: brigs Delta, White, from Nyerk, arr 16th, dag Locothea (Sw., for N York.

Grinant, Nov. 1—Arr brigs Golden Age, O Brien, Nyerk; Chales, Brutton de; 2d berk Albacore, Eaton, Philadelphia, Printelephia.

Arr st do 7th, 16 PM, steamship Arabin, Stone, Boston, and Arr stone, and Marka Oct. 18th.

al. for Boston 18th.

Messana. Oct 18- In portably India. Young from Marseilles

Arr 18th. to load for NYork; barks Western Sea. Taylor for
Boston 1 or 2 days. Arcf. Simmons, for NYork, ldg; brigg 8

Cotton, Ellis, for do; Union (Dan), and Princess Royal (Br)

Actives at Main about the 18th and 28th of same and 4th of the Arrives at Main about the 28th of same and 4th of 5th of Arrives at Main about the 28th of 28th of ame and 4th of 5th of Arrives at Main about the 28th of 28th of ame and 4th of 5th of Arrives at Main about the 28th of 28th of ame and 4th of 5th of 18th o

Goran, Martia, Maria, Amelia Sankey, Empire, Junetta, Elina, Hottae, Rotta, James Lawrence, Tille-Arr schra Deborah Jones, Tatem, Boston for Philadelphia: Leeskourg, Swift do for NYork: Bay State, Verdil, Rocaland for do; A S Eels, Emerson, Camden for Charleston, Sid our Linde Litzie; brigs Edwin, Denmarz, Advance, Elvira, Tangent, Circussian, Mary White; schra A J Dyer, Eric, A J Horton, U D. Saratoga, Angeretta, Onativis, Texan, White P. Cox, Hannah & Abigail, Victory, Avon, Ellen, Arcturus, Louisa, B W. Edridge, Telegraph, Deborah Jones, Leeskurg, Bay State. Econados at 8 aM, wind SW, bark Winona; brigs, Cecan Traveller, Galent, schra Emma (Br.) Wm II Demis, Bednigton, Granadilia, A S Eells.

12 M.—Opposite Wood's Hole, bound west, a propeller, neavy Jaden; think it is the Jersey Blue, from Nantucket for NYO's. JACKSONVILLE, Oct 28-In port schr Ann, for Varmouth

MACHIAS, Oct 25 - Arr schrs Zulma, NYork; 30th, Crusoe do,
MACHIASPORT, Oct 20—Arr brig Gelt, Dobbins, Phila
delphis for Machias; Slas, achr Royal Gak, Rondont, Sid 27th,
brig Jenny Lind, Cole, NYork; 21st, schrs Wm I: Mitchell, N
York, Protection, do
MILLBEIDGE, Oct 27—Arr schr Frienda, NYork, Sid 27th,
brig Oronoco, Johnson, Porto Rico; Slast, schr Evergiade, N Tork.
NANTUCKET, Nov 6-Ski schr Empire, Baker, Philadel

York.

NANTUCKET, Nov 6—Sid schr Empire, Baker, Philadelphila.

NEW HAVEN, Nov 7—Arr schr sinan Merritt, Wright, Albany, John A Dix. NYOrk: Thetis, do; sloop Warren, Stannard, do; propeller 8 Seymour, Philadelphia, Sid brig Ete wando, NYork; schres Sterling, Bill, do; Wm John, Philadelphia, Gryphenia, Lyon, Va; Kilen Perkins, Buah, Albany; Pres Jackson, Newark; R F Slockton, Simmons, NYork; O C Acker, Robbie, New Rochelle; moors Albert Richards, Saugeries, Ohve itranch, Li.

NEWABE, Nov 7—Arr schres Riley Allen, Harvey, Reockivn; H C Corbit, Martin, Philadelphia; Norma, Anderson, Ordon; Coaster, Clor, Kingston; sloops Pennsylvanis, Van Keuran, New Loncon; Almond Cantinid, Slater, Maiden; Arsensi, Parker, Kingston; Catherine Ann, Green, Stoney Point,

NEWPORT, Nov. 6—Arr brig Canton, Growell, Boston for Norfok; schrs Benj Stannard, Donne, Glorienster for NYork; Aradne, Harding, Warehum for NYork; Nancy Mills, Card, Boston for do; Oniy Son, Perry, New Bodford for Pailadelphia; Republic, Sowie, and Mirro, White, do for Albany; Ophir Peck, Gardiner, for NYork; Lamartine, Johnson, Gloriester Filliadelphia, Etward, Reed, Boston for do; Jacob Lorrillard, Lyon, Providence for Albany; Brandywine, Wheeler, Tannon for do; Sami Hail, Pwielford, do for NYork; Belurned schrs John Farnom, Roper Parmalee, Mary Elica, Meteor, Susan Lunking, Mary Eddy, Cabot, J P Bent, Herron, Nate Stamler, and others, 7th, 8 AM, in port the above; and brig Culta.

PENSACOLA, Oct E—Arr brigs Lease Carver, Partridge, Norleanner, 2th, Amosmonouck, Wirray, NYork, PROVINGETOWN, Oct. 31—Arr schr Superb, Albany for Portland and sid Nov 2.

POR TSMOUTH, Nov 3—Arr schr Hannah Baich, Gordon, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 7—Arr schr Hannah Baich, Gordon, Philadelphia.

York,

SAVANNAH, Nor 4—Arr stournship Alabama, Schenck, J

York, ship Fateon, Fatton, Lavarpeat, back, Exact, Frishes,

NYOrk, Cld schra Sea Foam, Wendell, NYOrk; Jonas Smith NYOrk, Cld schra Sea Foam, Wendell, NYOrk; Jonas Smith, Saatis, Go.
Wilst ASSET, Nov 6—Sid bark Nountain Eagle (now, Ric
tons, Yates, NYOrk; Drig Cyclone (new, 270 tons), McLary,
Mobile,
WARFHAM, Oct 51—Arr schra R P Potter, Rewark; Nev 1,
Colassed, Haltmore; Wa H Sanford, Norfolk, Eld fill, schra
Hampton, Norfolk, Wa H Sanford, Alexandria, Montine, Roberts, and Larkin, Churbuck, Philadelphia; Wm R Gena,
Wilco, Alexandria,
Wilco, Alexandria,

UNION COURSE, L. L.—TROTTING.—MONDAY, NOV. Mr. Whelpiy names b. m. Fanny Fern, to wagon. H. Wood-roff sames r. m. Lady Ellen, to wagon and driver, weighing 200 pounds; rain or shine. SHAW A WHITE, Proprietors.

DOARD IN RECORLYN, PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant rooms, by applying at the brown since houre SiSand street, Brooklyn. One large room and two smaller ones.

DEMOCRATIC REFURILGAN GENERAL COMMITTEE

A special meeting of this committee will be held at Tam
nany Hell, on Monday evening. November 10, at 775 o'clock.
Punctual attendance is requested.

Wilson SMALL, Chirman

James L. Bunebick. Secretaries. NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS-TO LET TO GENTLE.

Inch, without board, with all the modern improvements from \$1 to \$2 per work, also, a large unfurnished room, on terst boor, to a party of three or four gentlemen, chapp, at Na. 171 Dunies street.